Syllabus in Weaving for the S. S. L. C. Course.

READ—

Letter No. El. 4941—77 of 27-28, dated 3rd December 1927, from the Director of Public Instruction, submitting for sanction the syllabus* in Weaving for the S. S. L. C. Course drawn up by an expert Committee appointed by the S. S. L. C. Board and approved by the latter body at its meeting held in October 1927.

* (Printed as an appendix.)

ORDER NO. D. 7244—EDN. 438-27-2, DATED 12TH JANUARY 1928.

Sanctioned.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

SYLLABUS IN WEAVING.

FIFTH FORM.

1. Cotton plant and its cultivation.—The difference in quality between first picked and second picked bolls.

2. Cotton ginning by hand with the aid of roller gin. The necessity of ginning.

3. Carding with hand bow and making the carded cotton into slivers. Idea of carding.

4. Spinning with takli. Spinning wheel. Uniformity and twist of yarn. Doubling.

5. Reeling the spun yarn for further use. The significance of the terms, lease, hanks, knots, bundles and bales. The standard of length and thickness to determine the counts.

6. Rewinding the yarn from bobbins and from hanks for the preparation of warps. Use of ratey.

7. Warping and peg warping stand of pagades. Warping on mill warping machine with bobbins on creel stand. The idea of lease in warp and its formation. Lease rods.

8. Sizing and sizing ingredients—country method on bendigey or X shaped stand. Demonstration of sizing with the aid of section sizing machine. Practice in all the abovementioned preparations and operations and in weaving plain cloth.

SIXTH FORM.

1. The names of various accessories used in looms and for preparation before weaving.

2. Functions of various parts of loom—healds, reeds, slay, shuttle, pirn, treadle temples, lease rods, back rest cloth-beam, etc. Counts of reeds and healds for various cotton fabrics.

3. Drawing in of warp through healds and reed. The minimum number of healds for a cloth. Arranging coloured thread for striped warp for kana.

4. Weaving and its principle. Old type of throw shuttle-loom. Pit fly shuttle-loom, frame fly shuttle loom, advantage of one over the other.

5. Adjustment of various parts on the loom with their respective merits.

6. Weaving towels, plain and chequered, of twill texture and a cotton kana.

7. Warp and weft calculation and calculation of cost of cloth.

8. Practice in weaving (1) Towels, plain and chequered, in twill texture and (2) Plain cotton kana.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Forest Administration Report.

READ—

Letter No. Pr. 52, dated the 7th October 1927, from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting the annual report of administration of the Forest Department for the year ended 30th June 1927.

ORDER NO. G. 7550-64—FT. 132-27-3, DATED 6TH JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Changes in the Staff and Offices.*—During the year an additional Assistant Conservator was sanctioned so that each Forest Division might have a Deputy or Assistant Conservator in charge of it and the pay of Sub-Assistant Conservators was revised and improved. A Sub-Assistant Conservator was appointed for selection of areas for the constitution of Minor Forests. The elephant establishment was revised. The pay of the staff being slightly increased and an Assistant Veterinarian and three Rangers were also added to it. In order to relieve Rangers of routine duties as far as possible and to allow them to attend to the more important work of sylviculture and exploitation, an increase in the number of Foresters was sanctioned by a corresponding reduction in the number of Guards. The work in the Conservator's Office was improved by the introduction of the simplified system of office procedure. All these changes were effected preliminary to the reorganisation of the Department which was sanctioned since the close of the year with a view to enable the officers of the Department to devote greater attention to systematic sylvicultural operations as also to the development of the economic side of the business of the Department.

3. The year was marked with progress in several directions. There was an addition of 33 sq. miles to the area of State Forests. The total extent of State Forests at the end of the year was 3,375 sq. miles. The survey work made appreciable progress and statistics and maps were completed for as many as 37 blocks. There was a large increase in Demarcation Work and in the area protected from fire. The regeneration, both natural and artificial, of the principal species, was satisfactory. The Sandal Valuation Survey received considerable attention and arrangements were made for the supply to the Public Works Department of standardised scantlings.

4. *Forest Settlement.*—The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions for the early settlement of the 33 blocks pending at the close of the year.

5. *Minor Forests.*—The Chief Conservator is requested to report in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, if any programme has been drawn up for regulating the work referred to in para 6 (I) of Government Order, dated the 14th July 1924, and what action is being taken for completing this work as early as possible. It may also be reported for how many Minor Forests working plans have been prepared according to para 6 (II) of the said order, and if a list of the Minor Forests the working plans of which require the approval of the Chief Conservator has been furnished to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

6. *Communications and Buildings.*—The Chief Conservator has represented the need for larger annual grants for repair of existing roads and buildings and for the construction of new ones required for facilitating the work of exploitation and transport and this matter is under consideration.

7. *Prevention of Sandal-smuggling.*—It is gratifying to note that thefts of sandalwood across the frontier have been effectively checked by the special staff entertained for the work. Government are glad to learn that this work has been considerably facilitated by the co-operation of the Forest and Police Departments of the Government of Bombay and Madras. With a view to completely put down smuggling of this valuable produce, the further continuance of the staff has been ordered.

8. *Clearance of Lantana.*—Lantana is reported to have become a pest in many of the Forests and Plantations of all Districts. As is now being done, plantations have to be kept clear of this pest by removing it. Government have approved of the Chief Conservator's proposal to permit raiyats to clear lantana in forest areas and to cultivate crops in the area so cleared without payment of any tax for a period of five years subject to the condition, among others that the area is planted up with seedlings during the fourth and fifth years and handed back to the department. The Chief Conservator is requested to watch the result of this experiment and see if the scheme cannot be extended, if necessary, by making the terms of grant of land more acceptable to raiyats.

9. *Loranthus and Defoliators.*—The Chief Conservator is requested to consult the Director of Agriculture with a view to find a remedy for preventing these pests from attacking teak trees or for treating trees in plantations affected by them.

10. *Spike Disease in Sandalwood.*—This disease is reported to have spread to the Magadi Taluk and to be attacking even saplings in the Mysore District. Since

the close of the year, Government have sanctioned a scheme for investigation of this disease in all its aspects. A Mycologist, an Entomologist, a Chemist and a Forest Officer with necessary staffs have been put on the work. It is uncertain when the investigation will yield results of practical value and measures have therefore to be adopted for growing sandal in areas which are free from this disease as one means of remedying, as far as possible, the havoc done by it. The Chief Conservator is requested to take steps for expanding the work of sowing sandal seeds and tending seedlings.

11. *Grazing.*—Two hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty-six head of cattle were admitted for grazing against 2,16,219 in the year previous. During the year, sanction was accorded to the introduction of the lumpsum grazing fee system in State Forests. According to this system all the cattle of a village are allowed to graze in the forests nearby on payment of the prescribed fee calculated only on half the number of cattle in the village.

12. *Afforestation.*—Government are glad to note that a large number of seedlings and plants of ornamental or economic value were supplied by the Department for avenues and that the results of the attempts at the extension of areas planted with important and fast growing trees and at re-stocking of areas worked for supply of fuel to the Iron Works are encouraging.

13. *Exploitation—Timber.*—The quantity of timber cut in forests, brought to depots and sold was 970,196 c.ft., 616,153 c.ft. and 682,176 c.ft., respectively, exclusive of sawn materials, as against 1,017,051 c.ft., 696,155 c.ft., 659,726 c.ft. respectively, in the year 1925-26.

The supplies of balagi poles in the Electric Department and of jungle wood poles to the Gold Fields were continued during the year. The supply of Railway sleepers on a large scale was also undertaken and an attempt was made to find a market for the ghat timbers of the Hassan Forests. Two depots—one at Harihar and another at Bangalore—were opened for the sale of timber scantlings.

14. *Supply of firewood to the Bhadravati Iron Works.*—A quantity of 119,515 tons of fuel was collected for supply to the Bhadravati Iron Works at a cost of Rs. 4,71,000. The work involved in making this supply is of great magnitude and it is satisfactory that the connected operations were carried out smoothly and to suit the requirements of the Works and that regeneration work in the fuel exploited areas received adequate attention.

15. The realisations from the sale of timber during the year showed a slight increase being Rs. 9,04,082 as against Rs. 8,67,687 in the year previous.

16. *Sandalwood.*—A quantity of 2,035 tons of rough wood was collected and 1,773½ tons of good wood was prepared as against 2,556 tons and 1,774 tons respectively, in the year previous. Inclusive of the revenue from the retail sale of sandalwood which amounted to Rs. 51,792 a net revenue of Rs. 21,07,858 was realised in the year from sandalwood and sandalwood oil.

17. *Transport of Balagi Poles and large sized Timber.*—The results of the experiments arranged to be carried out for seeing how far mechanical transport is useful for the haulage of long or heavy logs and poles are awaited.

18. *Lac.*—Much good work has been done in the year in extending the cultivation of lac and manufacturing lac products. There is considerable scope for the expansion of this industry and Government are glad to see that the Chief Conservator is taking the measures necessary for developing it.

19. *Schemes under Investigation.*—The Chief Conservator states that the following schemes are under examination:—

(*a*) Artificial seasoning of timber;
(*b*) Ply-wood and Veneering Plant;
(*c*) Packing cases;
(*d*) Manufacture of school furniture from inferior woods; and
(*e*) Raising of Cinchona Plantations.

Early steps should be taken to complete the investigations and formulate proposals regarding such of the schemes as are promising.

20. *Financial.*—As against a total demand of Rs. 47,91,739 a sum of Rs. 37,97,471 was realised and Rs. 1,64,281 was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 8,29,987 at the close of the year. The major part of this amount is demand realisable in the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

21. *Arrears.*—Excluding the amounts falling due subsequent to 30th June 1927, the arrears amounted to Rs. 2,61,044. About half of this is due from timber defaulters of 1920-23, and tangadi defaulters of 1919-20, for which separate action is being taken. A sum of Rs. 66,500 is due from the Public Departments and Rs. 29,885 from the Kolar Gold Fields. Early action should be taken to recover these amounts.

22. *Advances.*—The progress in the adjustment of old advances is satisfactory. The Chief Conservator is requested to see that new advances are made strictly according to rules and that they are adjusted promptly.

23. *Saw Mill.*—The gross earnings of the Saw Mills amounted to Rs. 15,946 during the year and the expenditure including depreciation charges to Rs. 11,402.

24. *General.*—Representations having been made that the fee on head-loads of fuel taken from State Forests was working as a hardship on the poor who eke out their living by the sale of fuel, Government ordered the abolition of the fee. Permission was granted to allow goats to brouse in selected areas of State Forests and the privilege of obtaining timber for building purposes in Malnad parts was extended to non-agriculturists also. Permission was also granted for the free removal of certain species of wood by the *gudigars* of Sagar and Sorab in the Shimoga District for carving articles. *Tupra* leaves were allowed to be removed free by head-loads by persons who pursue *beedy*-making as a home industry. The tangadi lessees who were hard hit on account of a fall in the price of the bark consequent on the import of wattle bark were granted a rebate of two annas in the rupee as a measure of relief. Orders were passed for the grant of timber and bamboos free to the Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas for building houses. Preliminary investigations were made for treating jungle woods with the creosote produced by the Bhadravati Iron Works and a creosoting plant has been ordered for treating sleepers made out of woods hitherto not used for this purpose.

25. *Malnad Raiyats' Privileges.*—With a view to prevent the hardship caused to raiyats in cases of removal of timber in excess of quantity covered by licenses, Government have ordered the recovery of the value at concession rates for excess removals up to 25 per cent of the quantity originally licensed for and at ordinary rates for quantities above such excess.

26. The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory and Government are glad to note the good work of the Officers specially mentioned by the Chief Conservator.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

The Report on the Working of the Muzrai Department.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the year 1926-27, received with the Muzrai Commissioner's letter No. C. 303 of 1927-28, dated the 25th October 1927.

ORDER NO. 1105—MUZ. 98-27-4, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was *Ex-officio* Muzrai Commissioner during almost the whole of the year under report.

3. *The Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation of* 1927.—The Muzrai Regulation VII of 1913 was superseded by the Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation VII of 1927 which came into force from 1st April 1927.

4. *Income and Expenditure.*—The total income and expenditure of Muzrai Institutions during the year under report were according to the accounts maintained in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office Rs. 7,56,139 and Rs. 5,72,674 respectively, as against Rs. 6,19,017 and Rs. 5,16,179 in the previous year.

5. *Construction and Repairs.*—Estimates for 166 works of the aggregate value of Rs. 91,192 were sanctioned during the year. One hundred and sixty-three estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,10,507 were pending execution at the beginning of the